GALLAWAY & KEATING. Weest of Subscription Daily & Weekly One copy, one week, in city

WEEKLY Sin copy, one year.... Hates of Advertising. 

We will not accept any advertisement to follow read-To Contributors and Correspondents. Dir mali-books are kept by postoffices, and not by

rimen copies sent free of charge, etters, communications or anythin es, or anything else for the ordering papers changed from one postoffice to mother, the names of both postoffices should be GALLAWAY & KEATING. Memphis, Ten

## MEMPHIS APPEAL

SUNDAY, : : MARCH 16, 1879.

## EXPORT.

A CHECK IN COTTON GOODS We have been priding ourselves, of late, on the vast stride we have made in exporting manufactured goods to an extent never before attained, and even flooding the London stores with cotton goods that made the Manchester magnfacturer's face pale with envy and dread, while that of the London matron expanded as she made up the household supply from the beautiful American goods. We are sorry to see that this pleasing picture of Brother Jonathan conferring respectful tayors upon beefy, blustering John, is dimmed and diminished by Canada partially deserting our cotton g ods for the English stuff-weighted as it is with time, starch and chemical composition that washes out the first time water touches it. The Canadian women are very

"nice," and what makes maid and matron desert our excellent and conscient ously made goods-we all know how conscientious Lowell and Fall River and the other places that way are for John Bull's scandalously dishonest and exceeding sinful starched manufactures, "we want to know." Toat they have done so is shown by the Canadian official blue book. In 1847 the total entries for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, of foreign manufactured cotten goods, showed a value of \$2,940,731 from the United States, and \$4,436,656 from England; last year, 1878, the United States had only \$2,314,855, against Eugland's \$4,552,061. The result is a decrease of seven and a half million yards in our manufactured cotton exports to Canada, nearly thirty per cent. I ss, and most of what we have lost England has gained. The New York Bulletin observes, respecting this tages of contiguity. It will thus be seen that substantial cotton goods spun by southern mills, from cotton grown in the neighbor

hood. At any rate, the check of our exports in Canada deserves serious attention. THE SUNDAY ERRORS OF TRUTH. Last Senday, in our desire to admit those who differ from us (in opinion to have the further, by meeting the arguments of our cor- have discussed this question from a purely amount to in our opinion. In his communication he very properly desires that no permouthpiece of an erroneus theology, and, when we donounce, it is not him we have in question we are discussing as purely a chrisgret to say that, though a suming the cation was to show that our statement that incorrect. Does "Truth" show that we were in error in saying this, as was the thing that I ay upon him to do? Quite the contrary, he neknowledges, though under medly, that our assertion is correct, by saying of the result of that order that "half a loaf is better than no bread," that the law is not thor-

fore it. In so doing, "Truth" has not conhimself acknowledges that, although there "order" itself, as that order enjoins He says he will present our reasoning in its logical form, and accuses us of having for our major premise "any law which cannot be perfectly enforced should not be enforced at all." We laid down no such premise as "Truth"—ngain in error—supposes. We used no such word, in the connection above, as "perfection," nor any equivalent to that word. If "Truth" uses a proposition as a proposition as a proposition as a proposition as a consider which the bonds were issued and by fore-closing the moragines on the roads taken as security for them—all of which constitutes an acknowledgment of the obligation which the State cannot now escape from. all." We laid down no such premise as all." Both the premise as all." and the premise as all." and premise as all. "Truth"—again in error—supposes. We used the premise and in error—supposes. We used to the connection above, as "perfection." nor any equivalent to that word. If "Truth" uses a proposition as a premise, and attackes to it a qualification not premise, and attackes to it a qualification not can be financial savages who want to ruin the financial savages who want to ruin the comment of the consults as a sevention. Can the financial savages who want to ruin the financial savages who want to ruin the comment of the consultation and the construction in logic, whether Watts, it the same and the consultation the original proposition is not responsible. When their detailed statements are received, return, will discuss an another compliant this end. The continual nearing of children will work from Monday meraing until statements are received, return, will discuss an another compliant this end. The continual nearing of children will work from Monday meraing until statements are received, return, will discuss an another compliant this end. The continual nearing of children will work from Monday meraing until statements are received, return, will discuss an another compliant this end. The continual nearing of children will work from Monday meraing until statements are received, return, will discuss an another compliant this end. The continual nearing of children will work from Monday meraing until statements are received, return, will discuss an another compliant this end. The continual nearing of children will work from Monday meraing until statements are received, return, with discussion and goddliness are can and more than the single return, with the same and goddliness are can and more than a statement of the continual nearing of the continual near t be proved that "Truth" never wrote his own | ined upon the spot.

MEMPHIS APPEAL communication to which we have been replying, for-"Truth" is free from all mixture of "error; but "Truth's" communication containvarious errors; therefore it was not written by assertion that the Sunday order out it not be carried cut and ending by acknow that is well be out. We respect "Truth's" motives while we sec 00 smile at his logic, and, therefore, heartily wish him "better luck next time."

THE BARBERS SUNDAY.

Varied are the views as to what constitutes Notices are twenty cents per line are. Inser- a desecration of the Sabbath. Mr. Beecher. White, etc., are ten cents per line first insertion, and die cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Distinguish and Marriage notices. Funeral notices and thorough the contract of the con thought it sinful to shave, and he know others who would shave on Sunday, but would think they were imperiling their souls if they were solicit letters and communications upon subjects to "shine" their boots. No doubt there are appeared by a responsible name. opinion on points like these, and often there are schisms in the chuch on such triffes. Memphis would not enter a barber shop on Sunday upon any consideration. In child lowing: thing that was not sanctimonious in appearance as an unpardonable sin, and thes feeling sey cherish in manifood. Some of them are the englis?" icked every day in the week, but too pionaces have no such conscientious scruples as hese. Some of them like to get shaved on lot others through a sentiment of pride. the barber-shop on Saturday, while others take much delight in appearing at church on Sunday with the barber's bay rom and soma um fresh upon them, and they preer to be shaved on Sunday even if they pass the whole of Saturday in idleness. These gentlemen form a very considerable dement in society, and if the question of rior Sunday were put to a vote it would be passed n a large majority. The legislatures of

> habits of a large and respectable among these may be named the laboring lasses, who have time to shave only on Sunday us roing. Ludies often hold their bands up in holy horror at the cirme of desecrating the Sabbath by shaving, while they occupy twice the time in primping, perfuming, adjusting their curls, flounces and Jurbelows. the closing of the barber-shops on Sanday is no hardship on the barbers themselves, as it to working on Sunday; and although six bones labor on that day adds something to day's rest. The barbers want the shops Under the old system, the cabers who entertained conscientious scruples were compelled to open their shops on Sunday or suffer great less. When the Senday customers of a conscientious barber finds that his doors

opinion as to whether it is wicked to keep a executed with more judgment, and upon a exercises. Four cubes are in a line before barber-shop open on Sunday or not. mistaken in two points at least in his com- for it is the baseness of the heart that causes munication. The APPEAL did not and does man to do wrong; therefore, an education what is the result?" "Three," they answer. not prescribe a rule of conduct for Protest int leet of the moral and religious training, is at your line of blocks in two equal parts; how ministers. It simply quoted the rules laid best an imperfect system. According to many blocks on one side now?" view but the errors into which he has down in the bible, which Protestants agree is Webster's definition, to educate "is to instill not only the standard of faith, but a guide into the mind principles of art, science. "for all sorts and conditions of men." If morals, and behavior." "To educate," he subtract and divide in the concrete, i.e., with says, "in the arts is important; in religion, blocks, they are then imperceptibly glided there is any such guide for editors, as a class, indispensable." The tendency of "the age, we are perfectly willing to abide by it and to however, is to ignore reveiation and accept a combinations as the following solved by be tried by it. As to ministers visiting yel-so-called liberalism, which teaches a little girl between six and seven lcw-fever patients, we can see no good reason must conform to fashionable society; tive than the others. Said the teacher: why, if it is worth while for them to visit a that to doubt is popular, and unbelief man dying of consumption and conveying to receives the principal matter with which she three times three, add six, one-half of the i him the consolations of the gospel, the poor bim the consolation of the gospel bim the consola yellow-fever sufferers should not also be sim- flutation, or worse still, the latest scandal. and take one half of the remainder. ilarly blessed. Every one who knows any- All this might do very well if there were no answer is one-fourth," said the little girl, thing about the yellow-fever knows that in most fatal cases there are many hours premost fatal cases there are many hours pre-ceding death when the mind is clear and them little lower than the angels," is it not a cube. qual to anything like so gracious an act as to be regretted that so little of it exists in the "Eight!" ever, would be hailed with satisfaction. But apostles are better guides for the clergy than | must be a source of humiliation to the think-"Shelby," and that they better knew what mg patriot as he glances over America's im- face has a cube?" "A square," is the re- laws, make a discrimination against demonstrated, the sequel will abundant duct for a minister, than a poor miserable sinner like him does or ever will know. So It would indeed seem as if the race of great long as the four gospels are in existence, and men were well nigh extinct. It is a popular this?" asks some doubting person. so long as the memories of Slater, Thomas, Parsons and Schuyler are kept alive, so long past few years proves the error of the as- and easiest way possible. In the kinder- does it provide? Simply, that all regular figures and excessive taxation begat will there be a living reproof for all who fail to do their duty, who made oath so to do at the alter of God to alter destroy this to alter of God to alter destroy this alter of the THE Nashville Banner is now under the

WOMEN. What they are as Mothers, Wives and Sweethearts-How Much and How Sadly their Education is Neglected, Especially those of them who Belong to the

> Shoddy Branch of Weak Humanity-The " Ologies"-The very Keystone of Society is the Marriage Tie-No Education is Complete that is not Sanctioned by Religion.

Engrous Appeal-In a recent issue of Perhaps one-fourth of the bearded men of your excellent paper we find, among other eresting subjects, a beautiful tribute paid from which we extract the fo hood they were trained to look upon every | estepochs have had woman for their origin How many of earth's grandest gen owed to woman, their moth he talent that made them 'little lower than They may have given ther deemers of men, amid treache shave on Sunday. It happens, however, and wrong-they have done it yet mer hat a vast majority of men with stubbled have not trusted them do not trust them In this world human nature delights in be ed and nothing is such a safeguare affections as a strong, unalterable Sunday as a matter of convenience; itset. How many hearts have been broken bonds of love sundered, in marrie and single life, by want of faith and trust? There are those who cannot Foo often is woman's faithful heart driven possibly find time to spare a La'f hour in back by him who first summoned it, by neggressions, at which he is an adept, els her as heartiess and ungrateful, and his coldness or crucity, his own actions, morn-lanov. That she can be as inconte fidelity compared to man, and were might stiff honor her as his infinite supe-She is ungrateful, because she can disteeping open or closing the barber-shops on cover in him extraordinary lapses from grace has enture, and decimes to surrender for life some of the States have made an exception | honor to her for such ingratitude. As the efin the Sunday law, and specified certain feet generally follows the cause, the question fluence, made the Prussian government naturally armen: Why is woman not trusted hours of the Sabbath during which barberhops may be kept open, not for the purpose giving the proprietors an opportunity of but we think that the present system of edunaking money, while other people were enyoung girls receive, is not calculated to in-spire trust in the mind of man. Take the Froebi oying the quiet of rest, but to me t an apparent necessity arising from the taste and they are ridiculous. Their ideas of a "lady" | were very much taken up with him." is said that all the journeymen barbers and a be to secure a rich husband; rich-not in | ticians have discovered rather than learned majority of the owners of shops are opposed morals, honesty and sobriety, oh, no-that all the simple relation of numbers. Children

t whose expense. And, in order to secure | the pencil to trace beautiful decorative dehis, Miss Shouldy must be sent to a fashion- signs, and soft clay has been fashioned into of which the mothers of for r thousand chilatile school, must be trained to play on the plane and sing, to draw (badly) and paint hands of embryo sculpters." This statement St. Louis kinder gartens. (werse), and must have a string of premiums is without any exaggeration. This has been For the Sunday Appeal.] Sanday, they are all compelled to work if all | for success in studies of physical science, and | effected in five years. There are four thouare not closed, or else they will lose their "first prizes" in geology, etymology, conche sand children in St. Louis enjoying the games ology, mineralogy, gasology, mythology, and plays in fifty schools. Classes of little demonology, and all the other "ologies," children from six to nine go through sums bers of Memphis are placed on the same footing, and all have the privilege of enjoying the whole of Sanday as a day of rest.

Can go into the same which are entirely useless to her, because an examination would prove that then the has learned in the whole of Sanday as a day of rest.

Can go into "secretly about them; but then the principles of geometry that the color of the same of the s nothing correctly about them; but then she can go into "society," and Mrs. Shoddy is satsied. If we live in an age of material progress stumble over. Nor is this knowledge of a and advancement, and an intellectual age, we have also the misfortune to live in a most tion. The child learns it independently ed with the besest and most destructive of learned by rote. When a child enters the evils. It does not appear that vice recedes kindergarten, one of a serie; of eight gifts are shut, they will transfer their patronage in proportion as public education advances. are placed in his hands. The first one is a bex to some other shop—necessities rise superior. Statistics would go far to prove the contrary of six soft bulls for babies three months old fact. The men in high places who have dis- and upward. These balls are of the primary men who will growl at their being deprived graced the nation, plundered the people, and secondary colors which the thill men who will growl at their being deprived sacrificed principle, were all educated men. by continual handling. The second gift is a of their Sunday shave, but when they are The disseminators of pernicious doctrines, cube, sphere and cylinder. The child plays destructive to religion, morals and society, with these and learns form. The third, fourth, day or some other day, they will soon relent | were educated men and women, and edu- fifth and sixth gifts are large out or, of three and admit the justice of the law which gives cated men and women have stood in the inches and over, made up of smaller cubes. front ranks of those whose deeds were the blocks, prisms, etc. Let us enter a kinder the barber the same Sunday lessure that they blackest, the most fearful and the most apening the most fearful and the most apening the door. Hanged around man commits crimes the educated man does the room little children are sitting at their likewise, but with this difference, that the tables with the blocks of the fifth gift besecular point of view, and have expressed no crimes of the educated man are planned and lore them. They are going through the class scale more appalling, than those conceived each child, the fact that it is dangerous to educate the bead unless the heart is trained to virtue, "Two!" is the exclamation from all.

the evils that threaten us on every side comes from some imperfect organization, or from houn-no name standing forth as an acknowlthan no bread," that the law is not thoroughly enforced. In short he said, after Sunoughly enforced in the said after Su au old and experienced journalist, a pure, good man, who has all the ability necessary to make the Banner a great success. Mr. The fifth occupation satisfies that universal to make the Banner a great success. Mr. The fifth occupation satisfies that universal to make the Banner a great success. Mr. The fifth occupation satisfies that universal to make the Banner a great success. Mr. The fifth occupation satisfies that universal to make the poor man uses his dray, not for lection of her taxes has been one of the most to make the Banner a great success. Mr. tate? They must admit that christianity desire of all childhood—to cut paper, instead business, but as a carriage, he will not be instructions are obtained with

gacious, quick and energetic new paper busi- see where their doctrines have improved guides the hands, and brings forth order and rich man. Let the law speak for itself. It the ease with which custombouse oaths are society in the least degree. The very key- decorative designs. stone of society, and upon which all society is It is said that Governor Nicholls, of Louisi- now no longer regarded as a sacrament, but skeletons of simple objects, like tables, beds, wagon, or any vehicle for like purpose; or to ana, proposes to resign because he will not be reduced to a mere civil contract, which can and chairs, by means of wires stuck through drive on that day for hire any dray, wagon disgrace upon the statute book. Tax titles ana, proposes to resign because he will not be made a party to the plan of the legislature to repudiate in part the debt of the State. He reduced to a more civil contract, which can be dissolved at the pleasure or caprice of the contracting parties. That sacrament instituted by our Lord himself, who expressly the debt of the State. He enfore—that is, it prohibits the "keeping open of places of business and the pursuit of trade avocations," making no expressity pursuit of trade avocations, "making no expressions. When anthority issues orders it is prohibits the "keeping open of places of business and the pursuit of trade avocations," making no expressions. When anthority issues orders it is prohibits the "keeping open of places of business and the pursuit of trade avocations," making no expressions. When anthority issues orders it is prohibits the "keeping open of places of business and the pursuit of trade avocations," making no expression of the state cannot except the properties of the state cannot except the pursuit of trade avocations, "I have debt of the State debt as a sacred contract between the people and its creditors, and the between the people and its creditors, as stated, is nable to grade its creditors, as stated

Harry Meredish, a well-known actor, de-

your dealer for it, and take no other.



"Let us live for the Children."

Dip. Prochets

1' WITTER, Educational Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, 21 South 4th Street, St. Louis,

KINDERGARTEN AND FROBEL birds' nests adorn the shelves, let canimation reign, and that child will certainly be affected by the beauty and variety of the surround-Friedriech Froebel was born in 1782. He A little girl, after entering the ordinary bool, said to her kindergarten teacher:

died in 1852. He lived when Napoleon was changing the map of Europe and the doc trines of nations. He died after creating a quiet revolution in the intellectual world a hundred times more fickle than sne is fu his seventy years of life, Froebel com ly overturned the old theories and methods of teaching children. Baroness Maren and it was owing in a great measure to her influence that the principles of child culture, seminated. Indeed the baroness, by her inashamed of its absolutism, in forbidding by her ruder brother and companions? We Froebel's system from being taught. Madare not prepared to fully answer the question, ame Bulow aided in procuring a repeal of children of the kindergarten amuse them the time that the present system of eduthe arbitrary act of 1851, and the kindergar-selves by finding out the parallelograms, the Froebel was a kind, benevolent man, as

cation, particularly the home education which | tens were once more established in Prussia parent necessity arising from the taste and "Shoddy" family, for instance, and this class his ulterance, "come, let us live for the children," well testifies. Before the Baroness The kindergarten abjures the portion of the community, prominent spring up like mushrooms on the soil, and Bulow became acquainted with Froebel, she practice that taught John Stuart are now in the majority-ignorant par- heard a rustic quainty describe the imvenues, suddenly enriched, whose blaring prover of Pestalezzianism "as one queer the definite to the abstract, from the prover of prover of Pestalezzianism and the definite to the indefinite; a natural done up into "fine ladies" are as absurd as among the children who followed him, and provess for the mind. The baby knows among the children who followed him, and his big papa in the concrete before it are that she must be a useless person, idle all the time, incapable of work or have withinto St. Louis by Miss Susan E. Blow. To ucation of the child and youth is but the inin her the material of a working woman. show the progress made, we extract from Miss strument by which a process of self education We have great respect for complete igno- Blow's report: "In the Des Peres kinder- may be carried on in after life. The more ance on some subjects, particularly in the garten predestined engineers have built we accomplish in the short time from babymatter referred to.) Hence they instill into bridges as remarkable in conception as they were clever in execution. Little mathemapoint if questioned might involve some un- with more than ordinary spiritual insight deasantness-but rich in this world's goods; have intuitively seized the moral analogies of gy of the enfant terrible, moulds his motions

"Now, children," says the teacher, "take "Good! Now, children, add one block; "Good, very good! Suppose you dividone half blocks," the children respond After the pupils have thus learned to add, subtract and divide in the concrete, i.e., with " into the abstract. We that in the present era all things years old; not any brighter, but more atten-

> "Now, my little pupils, let us talk about How many corners has it?" they answer. "How many One little girl guesses and says "seven." "Count the faces of the cube before you."

And it | Thus experiment acts as a corrective.

"Truth's', formidable syllogism, that "huge battering-ram" that crushes walls and sends class of transactions in which not more than society to Tophet, is, therefore, only like the manner of pleasing in the pulpit, as the actor pleases of the stage, and cover your church doors carve the words, 'As much as lieth in you live peaceably with all upon him, uncough tables and crocked door tion of grammar make a weil-balanced mind. bypocriey. Learn the essays at drawing and the correction of grammar make a weil-balanced mind. bypocriey. Learn the stage and merciful, commendance of the stage and merciful, commendance of the stage and cover your church doors carve the words, 'As child grow up where only bare walls giare upon him, uncough tables over assets Janumoun as lieth in you live peaceably with all upon him, uncough tables over assets Janumoun as lieth in you live peaceably with all upon him, uncough tables over assets Janumoun as lieth in you live peaceably with all upon him, uncough tables over assets Janumoun as lieth in you live peaceably with all upon him, uncough tables and crocked door. then proceed to batter down with snowballs. Syllogisms are slippery weapons in
unwary hands, by introducing an equivoque
where "Truth" qualified a proposition, it can
be proved that "Truth" never wrote his own

be proved that "Truth" never wrote his own

Truth" never solved the sale of thus standing taxes

Truth truth was a less considerable, became

How fallers an aquarium occupy one corner of the room, J. B. ALDRICH, 254 Second Street.

ings. Mirth is contagious; a most pleasing

'Oh, Miss Mamie, I havn't thought since I eit the kindergarten. Just my mouth talks. This shows that memory, and not mind, is exercised in the primary schools. The kinergarten system should be extended even to lleges. The best teachers do follow the object system. Agassiz, when he wished to teach a scholar the difference between two fishes, gave him the objects and told them to find out in what respects they differed. The old way would have been to have a list of the ifferences for the pupil to get by note. The squares and the triangles of the objects around them-amusements once thought wonderful to such childhoods as those of Paschals's and Pierces's, at five years of age. practice that taught John Stuart Mill to lisp Greek at three and read Homer at seven. It his big papa in the concrete before it hond to maturity the more gained. The kindergartens save two years of primary schooling for the child. This is just so much drudgery the child is relieved of

The kindergarten utilizes the restless enerthe howls and screeches of his voice, for all

JOHN J. BARRY. I can see the lone cabin so close to the wildwood. Where oft with a light heart I played round the

PATRICK'S DAY.

door; can see the green fields I loved in mychildhood. The rivers and streams that I fished in of yore. In fancy again I ream through the wildwood,
And list to the birds singing sweet notes above,
While mother, "God bless her," watched o'er my
childhood. And told me old stories that in youth's day I loved. can hear her kind voice as in days past away. When she knelt on the floor for her dear b

But these children to-day are far o'er the ocean; Are exiles from home on this Patrick's Day. But the shamrock so green in our hearts we'll en-And love every leaf as in days past away,

In our own native land on a bright Patrick's Day. "TRUTH" Gives the Renders of the Appeal Another Chapter on the Sunday

Laws from his Erroncous Standpoint-But Give him a Chance.

other seated in his carriage, will the general January, 1877. From this time litigation "Class," says the teacher, "what kind of First, that our Sunday laws, as If the wisdom of this scheme is not already edged leader in the science of government. nature of a triangular prison, a par them with partiality to the rich. Both these twenty-two hundred thousand dollars have allelopiped, etc. "What is the use of all assertions I carnestry deny. First, look at been funded. This was not thought satisgreat government, even if that destruction cupations. The second of these is to bring of space has been limited. But this is its one capidity under the names of non-resiof old, must be apparent to all. Crimes are is done by means of sheets of pursued on Sunday. And there is no disevery day coming to light which are a dis-grace to our beasted civilization—bank rob-grace to our beasted civilization—bank robbories, grave rol beries, gambling, drinking, geometrical drawing. We have seen the lit- Then, again, look at the law of the Taxing- exclusive of mandamus taxes, were less, corruption in office, planning and plotting for high positions, big pay and little work. Infidelity, Atheism, socialism, communiter teachers an extra supply of 18 found all over the nation, is essential to aristocratic society, and so the requirement of the respective of the respec The weaving of paper mais in geometrical the Taxing District on Sunday any tax sunless he wished to. The law for entryletons of symple cheets like the taxing the collection of taxes in this State center pole of the circle, after the manner of the worm. This is the chrysalis. Then little May jumps up—breaks the growth of the manner of the worm. This is the chrysalis. Then little May jumps up—breaks the growth of the manner of the worm. The poor man knows who well his true friends. They are those who Harry alreading, a well-known actor, a livered a lecture in delense of the stage in livered a lecture in delense of the stage in the May jumps up—breaks the cocoon—waving her hands, she lightly skips around the traduced by Mr. John W. Forney. He gave room imitating a batterfly. Another child it. He wishes a Sunty and the stage in the worm. This is the chrysais. Then it would give him a day of rest. He needs such a day. His body requires traduced by Mr. John W. Forney. He gave

will be Able to Realize, Perhaps-82,579,839 of Assets on Paper-Are Yielding to the request of the APPEAL Ex-Mayor Fuppin has prepared and addresse to the people the following statement of th dnancial condition of our late city of Mem

ary, 1876, of

To the Citizens of Mempi In January, 1876, I first became mayorso this city. How I found it, and how I left it are to you matters of interest. And especially does a proper respect for you demand at m. hands an exhibit of its condition at the dat of the repeal of the charter. I herewith sub-

MEMPHIS.

Financial Condition of the Late City as

it was when Mayor Flippin Va-

cated his Office to Make Way

for the Taxing-District

Government - A

Nice Array

the Federal or the State Receiver

they Avail-

able?

join a statement, carefully p epared by the year. former comptroller, of its condition at that In January, 1876, I found our bonded

Our floating debt (past due) .... Total liabilities (exclusive of interest 

values greatly decreasing each year. The dened people, interest unprovided for was accumulating at March 15, 18 of the interest represented by caupans was rawing, after its maturity, seven per cent High rates of taxation on high assessment were not paid, either from disinclination of equired the expenditures of each year to be and out of the resources of that particular Six per cent mississippi raftr'd bonds ear (a good provision), yet masmuch as the xpenses commenced on January of each rear and continued throughout the year, and the taxes for that year could not be collected until near its close and afterward, it follows: that practically the city government must be run on the credit system. This credit was paid for at a ruinous percentage. An other embarrassing feature of the char-ter was that it permitted all those taxes set apart to defray the expenses of government to be paid in city indebtedness. As a consequence nearly every dolla of these taxes was paid in scrip instead of in cash, for no one would pay his taxes in mone when scrip would answer the same purpose which was at twenty to thirty per cent. di count. By reason of this thing the city au thorities had no power to administer the as ets of the city; the tax-payers did this by paying their taxes in indebtedness. The sys tem is a most vicious one, requiring the mu nicipal authorities rightly to administer the city revenues when they are not under their nto office in January, 1876 How to relieve the city was a subject of most profound solic To the solution of this problem I admature deliberation I saw no other feasible mode of relief than in a compromise of our debt. But to compromise would require the sene of new bonds, the issue of which the charter prohibited for any purpose. The legislature would not meet for a year, and I it convened we could do nothing. In 77 the funding act was passed, but after it assage we were compelled to wait still furher until the assessment of the city's proprty was completed, which was not done un-I near July, 1877. In anticipation of an act of the legislature enabling us to fund our debt, I went to New York, Baltimore and other places in the fall of 1876, and

next four years, and six per cent, after that

time. As to the bords and coupons matur-

ing within twelve years from that date, if not paid, then the holders had a right, at their option, to have them funded at their face value, in thirty-year bonds, with six percent. As to all other bonds maturing after twelve years, if not paid as per agreement, then the olders had a right, at their option, to be restored to their original position. This right to fund in one class of cases and to be restored Casu in hands of T. J. Latham, reo their original position in another class of cases, of course only applied to those securi-ties to which default was made, and did not default. To illustrate: If fifty thousand do lars of our bonds fell due within the next twelve years, if paid promptly, thirty thousand dollars would take them up; but if twenty-five thousand only were paid, and default as to five thousand, then the holder of these, at his option, could fund them at their these, at his option, could fund them at their face value in six per cent, thirty-year bonds. the interest on which thereafter to be paid would only be three hundred dollars per year. The creditors at the same time agreed to suspend the collection of their claims, stop EDITORS APPEAL-Your second objection | all suits until the proper legislation was ob against the Sunday law is stated in these tained. I thought then, and think now, that "One of the worst things about Sun- this would have been infinitely better for the day regulations hitherto has been that they city than to have endured all the litigation "The ours." In the next sentence you give us an so industriously circulated that it met with le girl, instance of what you assert: "If one man disfavor to such an extent that it was not orders be carried out impartially with respect | and taxation increased. Under the funding to both?" Now, in commenting upon this language, I certainly have no desire to mispersent you. If I misapprehend your mean-home creditors, by their continued suits and ng, I should be glad to know it. But, so far | want of active co operation, retarded the as I can see, the words admit of but one funding of the debt more than all others. construction. You here assert two things: Their con fact discouraged other creditors. In the same manner the children learn the administer these laws will entorce eighteen or macter month more than the poor; and, secondly, that those who confirm this conclusion. Within the last the legislation of the war of the Turn to the statute of factory progress. Our bonds were scattered comes not from God, as it did on the nations out the latent powers of invention. It of space has been limited. But this is its one capidity under the nations out the latent powers of invention. It substance. Regular avocations may not be dents, sucked the life-blood of our afflicted. Cash in hands of T. J. Latham, re-

Excess of Habilities over assets, \$1,868,426 52 Lively Stock Operations. mable to carry out, it is guilty—to use a more riscommon saying. "of making a lool of itself," as "Truth" winds carry out, that order per se, "The law family passed course is the research of the says he will present our reasoning in its longial form, and accuses us of having form and have the present the carry of the law form and have the present three there are the carnot escaps. When the carry out, that order per se, "the law cannot be smarted to horse the teacher to go in the center. "What all we play?" says the teacher to go in the center. "What shall we play?" says the law the person the rich and the poor. Does not the content is put in a consequence of the earth—her houses still remain in passion of corrupt human mature. And the possion of corrupt human mature. And the consequence of the earth—her houses still remain in passion of corrupt human mature. And the possion touch the official, and even the present of the cannot prove the entered office there was there have the entered office there was three bundered of the center. "What shall we play?" says the teacher to go in the center. "What shall we play?" says the teacher to go in the center. "What shall we play?" says the teacher to go in the center. "What shall we play?" says the teacher to go in the center. "What shall we play?" says the teacher to go in the center. "What shall we play?" says the teacher to go in the center. "What we have the person have the present on the introduction of this state. The saw with the cute of the cannot prove the center to go in the center. "What the have the cannot prove the center to go in the center. "What the have an ord gation which the State cannot escape. When who are liable to be swayed by the worst into their respective places on the interior and the poor. Does not this ments, a comparison of the condition of the many second to use the poor into their respective places. On the interior and the poor. Does not this ments, a comparison of the condition of the many second to use the poor into their respective places. The condition of the many second to use the poor into their respective places. The condition of the many second to use the poor into their respective places.

ing fund commissioners.... Old bonds held as colinteral security. Total Add this S14d,000 to aggregate re-\$146,000 00 duction of bonds and finating deb-since January, 1876, and we have a total reduction of debt since Janu

\$1,483,100 97

Our liabilities are now \$4,448,265 70; as sets, \$2,579,839 18 I hope I will be par ed for submitting here the view I entertained as to the management of the remain der of the debt. Take \$1,054,000 compromise bonds from liability, and we have, remaining debt, \$3,494,265.70. Can this be so adjusted that we can carry it? I believe at least two million dollars of this could be funded. If sa, we have remaining one million four hur Of Figures, the Full Value of Which red and ninety-four thousand dollars. In the payment of taxes, something over two dollars outstanding, one million do lars may be absorbed, which would leav ly four hundred and ninety-four thousan sand dollars of assets, we have just seen above, is immediately available for reduction of debt; add to this at least three hundre and fitty thousand dollars which can be realized in money from entire taxes, including that of 1878, and the debt will be settled This will leave the bonded debt two million and fifty-four thousand dollars. I have not used the staking fued in the purchase of a bond, in this calculation, and have consider rly unavailable between twelve and fit mal nesses. This is the way the matter anprare to me. . I believe we have passed the roughest of the road. Hereafter our manda mus on coupens on old bonds could not be fraction over one hundred thousand

lars, if no other bond were landed. Only one hundred thousand dollars mature this The foregoing exhibits the debt when I came I and when I went out of office, the steps taken, and the progress made toward its settlement. Doubtless many others, not-33.710.500 00 1ts settlement. Doubtless many others, not-2.074,872 67 withstanding the manifold embarressments and discouragements in the way, could have devised a better plan and one attended with greater success in the adjustment of this lebt, I could not. I do not now allude to This was surely an uninviting prospect. street-corner critics and carping tax delin-Ruinous taxation and other causes, superad- | quents. In my retirement from official conded to a series of misfortaces, had brought a nection with the city, when the remainder of general depression in business, shrinkage in this debt comes to be rettled, it will be some values, and a consequent inability to meet | consolation to know that during my adminisannual expenses and maturing obligations. I tration nearly one million and a half have been The debt was frightfully increasing, and our lifted from the shoulders of this debt-bur-

Very respectfully, J. B. FLIPPIN. March 15, 1879. LIABILITIES. Bonded Debt.

Six per cent bonds
Six per cent Memphis city compromise bonds
-ix per cent paving bonds
Six per cent school bonds Ten per cent school bonds Ten per cent post bonds

Total bonded debt ... PAST-DUE DEBT. Mississippi river ratirona bonds, July, 1877. Mississippi river ratironal bonds. July, Mississippi river rattroad bonds, July, 1878. Six per cent paving bonds, July, 1872 and 1873 Six per cent paving bonds, July, 1874 Total past due bond debt ....

Coupons, January, 1879, and prior, Con ons, January, 1879, and prior, Mississippl river railroad. Coupo es. January, 1879, and prior, compreniese Coupous, November, 1878, and prior, Total past-due coupons...

Pairment Debt. Amount due individuals for payment

Total payement debt. Judgment Debt. Judgments obtained .... Total judgment. Sundry Inclubedness ledger balances due individuals ...

Bilis payable Fire, health and hospital warrants 558 22 Total sundry indebtedness ... \$142,700 90 with our creditors agreed upon a basis of set tlement to this effect: The city was to pay sixty cents on the dolla , with four per cent

ASSETS For Reduction of Bonded Debt. 157 bonds, due by purchasers of city's stock in the Memphis and Charleston railroad company.

Sonds, issued in 1869, as collateral for city's notes held by T. J. Latham.

10 Memphis city compromise bonds, in hands of T. J. Latham re-Sinking fund tax, 1875, 1877 and

Total for reduction of bonded \$233,813 20 FOR PAYMENT OF PAST-DUE DEBT.

River railroad bonds and con FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST DEBT. Interest tax due prior to 1877 Interest tax due prior to 1877 and 1878, for payment of compromise Cash in hands of T. J. Latham, re-

ton railroad company... Total for payment of interest FOR PAYMENT OF PAVEMENT DEBT. T. E. Brown mandamus tax prior to 1877, on real estate and merchanis'

Cash in hands of T. J. Latham, re-Total for payment of T. E. Brown ludgment.
Reimoursing paving tax, 1873.....
Cash in hands of T. J. Latham, re-FOR PAYMENT OF JUDGMENT DEST.

Sundry mandamus tax, 1875, en merchants' capital. Sundry mandamus tax, 1875, on real real estate and personals sundry mandames tax, 1877 and 1878, on real estate and personals sundry mandamus tox, 1877 and 1878, on merchants' capital

Total for payment of judgment FOR PAYMENT OF SUNDRY INDEBTEDNESS General tax prior to 1879
Merchants' tax prior to 1879
Sinking fund tax prior to 1875
Mississipol River railroad tax prior
to 1875 I. S. Lutham, receiver, cash for va-

Total for payment of sundry in-Total for payment of due debt. Total for payment of bonded debt. Total assets. Total liabilities.

at impetus to business in Wall street, and

sum strain of \$100. Many others are doing as well or better. Capital in any amount from \$10 to \$190,000 can be used with equal proportionate success by this combination or coperative method. \$15 would make \$75, or \$20,74,872,97 \$25,78,5372,87 \$25,78,5372,87 \$25,78,5372,87 \$25,837,3838 18 \$25,79, 82,579,839 18 banker, 57 Exchange Page, New York city. her municipal organization free herself from their profession, two constants of the gospel, 2 194,639 07 2.194.039 07
S385,200 11
Killed a Rough in Self-Defense. her obligations. The debts will have to be and two professional school teachers, it paid, and, like in other bankruptcies, a reshould have been noted in its proper place

Sr. Louis, March 14.-A Globe-Democrat coiver has been appointed to whom the levy- that between three and long thousand bales ST. Louis, and the 14.—A Groot Democrat.

St. Louis, and the 14.—A Groot The following on hand are directly available for further reduction of debt:

Galens, Kansas, drank considerable, became pulsory measures for these outstanding taxes for the sale of this supple they can find. As very quarrelsome, drew a pistol on some parasses as well as a less costly and a more honest might be inferred, everybody in the place 46,000 00 neck, killing him almost instantly. Ivey consolidated, and the remainder can be de-acted in self-defense." consolidated, and the remainder can be de-voted to street repairs and cleaning of sew-

THE TAXING-DISTRICT

As She is Painted by a German Correspondent-It was Not the Yellow-Fever that Compelled the Substitution of the Taxing-District Government

For that of the City, but the Egotism, the Selfishness of its Money-Making Citizens, who Paid No Attention to its Affairs-Some Home Truths.

months ago, flew away or died her citizens, and now she herself is dead. There is no more Memphis. The question now is, What was the malady of which the city died? It s almarvelous story which you hear in the streets of that city that once was called Meetphis. Abroad in the States, naturally the yellow-tever will be probably taken as the cause of the present misery. But, then, this is not so. Yellow-Jack has of course repeatedly ravaged, devastated the city. In 1855 the fever came for the first time. The inhabitants died like flies, but they were replaced by others, and in a few months all vestiges the misfortune were obliterated. In 1867 Yellow-Jack came for the second time; again second visitation. All remained as of yore. In 1873 it came the third time, and raged more terrible, more awful than ever. ing could escape the insidious disease. Three thousand persons died within two months The city was but one vast cemetery. A No-vemter frost at last drove away the fever germs, and fourteen days afterward Memphis counted more inhabitants than she has had within the last ten years. But, again everything remained as of old. The inhabitants did not concern themselves about the past misery, nor did they think about any coming the rate of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, and that portion Stemphis. was not inhabited by bunglers, but by egotists, whose sole exertions were directed oward money making Selfishness is the \$1,259,000 00 great motto of the city's misery. The com-1.054.000 00 mueity, the public, and common weat, 187.000 00 the place wherein they lived, were nothing to them; only their own persons did they wish 36,000 00 to enrich, and, when rich enough, they emi-187,000 00 grated with their money. Memphis, there10,000 00 tore, remained, after the terrible epidemic of
5,000 00 1873, as dirty, filtby and miserable as before. .52.774,000 00 No cock crew about the condition of the city. The consequences could be foreseen. For the fourth time the yellow-fever has foisted itself into the streets, the houses, the swamps and \$5,000 00 | the mudholes of Memphis and raged with a 10,000 00 virulence which words are inadequate to de-10,000 00 scribe. Of the sixty thousand innabitants of slick every minute and break their wheels 57,000 00 the city, forty thousand ran away; twenty and axles. The city railways have taken ad-\$76,000 00 thousand, among them twelve thousand coltours that the same and had to undergo the terrible yellow-sickness, \$335,700 00 | and of these eighteen thousand five thousand hed within two months. But Memphis again 7,800 00 showed its extraordinary toughness and a vis10 00 tality which borders upon uncellef. Hardly had the epidemic passed, hardly had the \$388,770 00 | health announced the last death from yellow-\$91.872 93 counted as many inhabitants as before. The

members of the ironically called board of fever, than the return to Memphis began. On traces of the yellow-fever and their consequene s were obliterated, and the inhabitants f Memphis are now unwillingly reminded the catastrophe of year which converted the greatest Mississippi river town into a cemetery. Thus it was not the yellow-fever which placed The disease which a used it was not in the air, nor in the city's miasma, but in the pockets of the citizers, and in the shamelessness of the officials. It was an epidemic, too, of fatal results, not for men but for cities-an epidemic of rings. A few carpetbaggers had smuggled themselves into places in the city government, contracted debts after debts, issued bonds which were knocked about the streets at half their nominal value, and did with the city like the farmer who APPEAL was always a good pretext for the making of new debts for the repairing and paving of streets, cleaning of sewers, etc., a for the issuing of new bonds, wi h which species of assignats contractors were paid. while millions of money paid in cash disappeared in the coat-tail pockets of those cur ning highway robbers. Journals published elsewhere may complacently tell that Memphis has had her sewers cleaned and her streets paved with the money of her creditors, but the most remarkable thing is that Memthis has neither sewers nor pavements. The debts swelled up to five million dollars, and now they, as well as the interest thereon, had to be paid and the finely printed coupons to be cancelled when the creditors of the good city of Memphis presented them; but, like every individual, the general council of Memphis had its principle; theirs was never to pay any debts contracted. A feeble effort, of course, vate taxes than the taxes of the city, since and only compelled payment from those out, and offered to pay their creditors five hundred dollars for every thousand-dollar

seemed more concerned about their own pri-637 93 they left many wealthy citizens unmol sted whom they had specially marked out. Therefore, no more than one-fourth of any tax was collected. The authorities shrugged their shoulders, turned their empty pockets inside bond, and to reduce the (ight per cent. in-terest to six per cent. Then perhaps the How it is Improving—Gratifying Hepayment of the interest, and perhaps, also, the payment of the entire debt, might be possible. Naturally, it was not clear to the they should for the thousand dollars which they had paid to the speculators for those bonds, have to take the doubtful five hundred. Taey complained to the courts, and the consequence was a mandamus, which ordered the levying of a new tax for the pay-46,317 50 ment of the interest. The collectors laughed doings may not be unacceptable to a goodly support to themselves, for to them this was fresh number of your readers. This is undoubtedgame. Again their friends were left by one of the trickest centers in Shelby unmolested, and again the same merchants county. Two years ago the place was, in a 99,247 05 who had paid the taxes the first time, were manner, dead—but two stores, and called upon to deliver. A refusal was of no doing rather a limited business. Th avail, since there were stores of merchandise public enterprise that presaged an upward which could be confiscated and sold. They tendency was the building of a large steam had again to pay a third time, while the gin and corn-mill by Messrs, Lynn & Cody 51.304 31 levies and the yearly taxes since IS73, owed Hooks, an estimable young man from Mississer, 709 70 in the aggregate upward of two million and sippi, came among us and started a family a half dollars. This throws a very character-5.755 14 istic culpability upon the authorities and upon ler, of Jackson, aided by the veteran "tapa 203,178 57 april of the citizens. Of the five mil-stretcher," Kenneth Garrett, ar., put in a ions, absolutely not one hundredth stock of dry goods and groceries. part has been devoted to the real purpose, slumbering spirit of enterprise of the place for the city is in a condition which beggars now suddenly waked up-prices went down, received no pay for months, since less money is to be found in the city treasury than in the Turkish exchequer. These poor people are to-day put off like in the days of the stranger could tell by seeing the wagon loads. 27.895 94 Paris commune with assignats, which are hardly worth one-half of their nominal ers coming fifteen and twenty miles. That Then again matured another turn of prince of good fellows, H. G. 12,219 73 | payment, and as the old back-taxes could not | just erected a new storehouse seventy feet te collected, and as the other tax-payers had long, and stocked it with a line 1.186 90 already shrunk, somewhat like squeezed lem-13,733 32 ons, the malicious creditors turned to the that grum, sturdy old war Federal courts, for another issue of a mandamus, by which the city council should be get ahead of him, and is adding an compelled to levy new taxes. Now the honest merchant threatened to leave the city, already respectable-sized house, and will fill 2.023.363 SI and nothing more was to be got out of the other citizens, and the whole city, with bag and baggage, would have had to be sold to that, for extent and selection of stock, would \$2,579.839 18 the highest bidder at public vendue. Now command respect anywhere. Dr. J. P. Bone 4.448.265 70 resorted the city to a very doubtful remedy, has just completed a beautiful residence at a ment from the obligation of liquidating her debt. She sought help of the legislature of modated with livery stock of the best quality. The current of recent events has given be said to have run away from her creditors, piles and ties. The woods around us contingreat impetus to business in Wall street, and Of course, she has not disappeared from the unity ring with the ax music of near one

years and to have to bury five thousand fever orpees. The condition of the city as regards streets, public places and the harbor, beggars description. The writer of this article has and Russian towns, but all put together they are like marble compared to this mudhole in which the house of Memphisure built, and in which her inhabitants had rather sink to the knees than to pay for the amelioration of this miscrable condition. One thing seems cer-tain—the streets of Mamphis have never seen Special correspondence of the New York Stanta-Zel-tung. Translated for the Appeal.] a besom. Like the taxes have been in abey-MEMPHIS, February 16 .- The good city of with the fith and dat of the city. Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, few days ago yielded up her spirit. A few year's minery at a can ascribe Coming down the Mussippi river, Memphis bend of the river is reached, when the proud, and rather high bank become at last visible t raged within the walls of the city, but the city let us surmise the mud of winter and mhabitants did not heed the lesson of this spring and the penetrating dust of the dogsummer. The good sireets run parallel with the river, and are crossed by fine, broad streets leading into the country. The friendly, and even the last and Munroe streets, the high situation, the nolia and cypress from, with which the of other streets are advened, all ture. The city is encircled ayon, a nacrow, choked-up arm of the Mis Mississipplis high. Into this bayon empty the offel, all the refuse, all the fifth of the naturan earry it into the viver an easy and not expensive work to canal dertaking. The streets of the city-the finest and first, us well as the lowest-are in the most miserable condition. No one has any idea what mountains, hollows and holes the Nicolson pavement has made in the scribe. Of the sixty thousand inhabitants of into the mudho es. The cotton wagons cannot boast of their pavements; but they are marble slabs when compared with fathomics a mudboles of Memphis. Take in addition thereto the mud in the side streets, filth accumulated for years in yards and alleys, and you have a picture of the culture of the Bulgaria of America; and in these streets fived white people. masma and malaria generated thereby-and the past streets. Last year's fever was to them a terrible lesson. Yet another month and commenced; then in the breath of the blooming fruit-trees will raise itself the malaria there is not one cost on hand for ing of the streets. This is a s example of northern awindling pair d with southern jaziness.

ers, upon which the existence or non-exist-

ence, the life or death of Memphis, depends.

At last, after long years and yearly-

y has suffered by the violations of the yel-

w-sever, Memphis seems to have come to

drict sandary measures depends the entire

tuture of her ministrata. At last the public journals seem to perceive also that it is better

to pay the ten-fold taxes than to let the pesti-

lence rage through the streets in coming

negligence, after the terri-

recurring admonitions, after almost

the conviction that upon the

\* If the correspondent could visit Memphis now he would find that futigs have changed, and that we are putting our house in order rapidly, under the direction of thoroughly competent men.—[Eptross

For the Sunday Append. WHAT IS LOVE?

What is Love? The classic posts say

What is Love? In home or common phrase, Casting as on the charte praise of poets dead, mechanise, its this, That pure, that ones life of bliss, Those key hore words, that soffly chime, The music of the heart in rhyme; Or, else, methicles, in a to live The heart's whole life, and fondly give its hopes, its transures, amires and lears To one, through all thy earthly years,

And 'lls pure when two gental souls Win each the other, and controls The other's life. Yes, 'its the bliss That echoes manner through a ki s

WITHE.

sults of the Efforts of the Merchants-Important Mannfactures - Schools and Churches.

From an Appeal Correspondent.) WITHE, March 14 .- As the prosperity of the city and country are mutual—one largely dependent on the other—a brief sketch of our other half of the tax-payers, with those three Soon after the building of the gin, W. J. description. Policemen and firemen, with shoulder to the wheel with the determina-Tennessee, who repealed her charter and In connection with this, the place has done a thus made an end to the city. Memphis may | heavy business with the radroad in furnishing

voted to street repairs and cleaning of sew- | daily at Jet Palace, 385 Main street